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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

If subscribers order the discontinuation of newspapers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their newspapers from the office to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former place of residence, they are then responsible.

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	1 wk.	1 mo.	3mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 square	$1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 6 00
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½ column	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

A Leave-Taking.

She will not smile;
She will not stir;
I marvel while
I look on her.
The lips are chilly
And will not speak;
The ghost of a lily
In either cheek.

Her hair—ah me!
Her hair—her hair!
How helplessly
My hands go there!
But my caresses
Meet not hers,
O golden tresses
That thread my tears!

I kiss the eyes
On either lid,
Where her love lies
Forever hid.
I cease my weeping
And smile and say,
I will be sleeping
Thus some day!

--James Whitcomb Riley.

Among the Buffaloes.

Whoever desires to shoot a buffalo on the soil of America must do it very soon. It is said, by good authority, that there are now left on the Continent but two large herds. Of course there are a good many scattering groups yet to be found; but the red men are rapidly procuring the best weapons, and the number of Englishmen and Americans who glory in the hunt is increasing with every year, and at the rate at which the lords of the prairies have been slaughtered for some time past, there will scarcely be a buffalo in the country five years hence.

State legislatures may do what they please in trying to protect this noble game from destruction, but it will be all in vain. The laws are not enforced, and cannot be enforced without the presence of an army larger than that required to keep the Indians in subjection, and to any one at all conversant with the country it seems certain that the poor buffalo "must go."

The pursuit of this noble game is most inspiring sport, and a chapter of the actual experiences of a hunting-party for a month would prove very attractive reading. It would be sometimes terribly thrilling, and at others indescribably laughable, for both tragedy and comedy have their place in this wild life. Suppose I give a single instance of each?

A few years ago a gentleman from one of the Eastern states spent some weeks in the buffalo country, and during his stay had the following very remarkable experience. He had been out one day for several hours without finding game, and, as the weather was excessively hot, had stopped to rest beneath a large cotton-wood tree, which stood on a gently sloping hill about half-way up its side. He laid his rifle on the grass beside him, and had nearly fallen asleep, when he was roused by a sound as if an army were marching past.

Accustomed to life on the prairies, he instantly guessed what it meant, and springing to his feet and glancing in the direction whence the sound came, he saw a herd of a thousand buffaloes pouring over the hill at a terrific pace, and coming directly toward him.

Quick as thought he saw what he must do, and in less time than it takes to tell it, he had hidden himself away behind the trunk of the tree under whose boughs he had been reclining.

He knew the herd must divide in passing the tree, and at the speed they they were going it seemed probable that the brutes would rush past without noticing him.

On came the great herd with thundering tread, and, dividing right and left, swept past the tree on either side so closely that he could have touched them with his hand. He supposed they were simply running to rid themselves of flies, as they frequently do on a hot day; but as the last of the herd went by, he saw a strange spectacle.

One of the cow buffaloes was carrying upon her shoulders, and staggering under the weight of, an enormous panther. The monster's claws were sunk in the animal's shoulders and back, while his terrible teeth were in her throat. Evidently she had been running thus for some time, for she showed signs of weariness, and at every leap she uttered a low moan.

It was a strange sight to our hunter, though the scene itself is doubtless repeated every day.

It is no unusual thing for panthers to conceal themselves near a watering-place, and spring upon their victims unawares. They usually select the cows, knowing them to be less capable of long endurance; and after riding them, as in this case, till, faint with loss of blood, they fall upon the prairie, the panthers take their meals at leisure.

What seems singular is that, if the monster is seen by the buffaloes, they will face him and drive him away; but if he once sets his teeth upon the throat of one of the number, the whole herd are seized with a panic and begin to run for life, leaving their unfortunate companion to her fate.

This was the case with the herd now going past; they were fleeing for their lives from their dreaded enemy.

Our friend was so much surprised, the herd had gone several rods before he thought of shooting at one of them; but suddenly coming to himself, and touched with a feeling of pity for the poor beast lagging behind with the panther at her throat, he raised his rifle and sent a ball after her tormentor. It struck the panther, inflicting a severe wound.

With a yell of pain he sprang from the buffalo's back, and; with tremendous bounds started toward the tree where the hunter stood. Obviously he was now going for the hunter.

The man had only a single-barreled rifle, and so, springing behind the tree, he drew his long hunting-knife and nerved himself for a terrible conflict.

To his surprise, the wounded animal did not attack him, but sprang up into the tree with all possible speed.

The foliage was dense and heavy, and in a moment the great beast was out of sight. He supposed, however, that this was only done by the panther to obtain a foothold for springing upon its enemy, its usual custom. For a moment or two he stood grasping his knife, looking upward and dreading the attack.

But to his amazement the creature did not spring, and as it still kept up an angry, groaning sound, he concluded that it must be badly wounded, and that, perhaps, ere it fully recovered for the attack, he might reload his rifle.

So, thrusting his knife into the bark of the tree, that it might be ready for instant use, and keeping careful watch for the movements of his dreaded foe, he managed quietly to reload his rifle. Then creeping softly around the cottonwood, he peered carefully through the branches till he saw the panther crouched on a large limb, about thirty feet from the ground.

The beast did not see him, and its side was now fairly exposed. Everything depended upon this shot, for if he missed, or only slightly wounded the creature, it might cost him his life. With a steady nerve, and a silent prayer to Him who holds both life and death in his hands, he raised his rifle and pulled the trigger. As the sharp crack of the rifle rang out, it was drowned by a piercing scream from the panther, who sprang wildly into the air, shot through the heart, and fell dead not ten feet from where the hunter was standing.

Looking over the whole matter, he concluded that the panther had not seen him at all, but that when struck by the first ball, he supposed he was in some way hurt by the buffalo, and that he ran to the tree as the best place to escape from the rest of the herd.

Whether the injured buffalo recovered from her wounds, he had no means of knowing, for he did not follow up the trail.

But now for an incident of the laughable sort.

A couple of gentlemen, H—— and M—— went into the region of the Bad Lands of Montana, for the double purpose of hunting and taking photographic views of the scenery. Like all persons who visit the Far West, they were ambitious to shoot a buffalo. It was not long before an opportunity was afforded them to show their skill.

One day they noticed several dark objects on the prairie two miles distant, and by the aid of their glasses, they made out that a small group of buffaloes were lying there in the sand.

Riding to a little grove about half a mile distant from the game, they dismounted and crept through the sage-brush, till they came to a little eminence which overlooked the buffaloes, now only one hundred and fifty yards away.

Here they carefully singled out a couple which were now standing, and actually tumbled them over upon the prairie, where they lay kicking and bellowing at a fearful rate. The rest of the herd scampered away a few rods, but, attracted by the cries and antics of their wounded companions, they soon stopped and stood stupidly looking at them.

One old bull, more daring than the rest, began walking around the fallen ones to see what the trouble was. He at length came between the wounded animals and the hunters, and stood still for a few minutes, with head erect and every muscle ready for action—a noble picture. It was so tempting that H—— raised his rifle and fired at him. He was badly wounded, but did not fall, and as the rest of the herd took the alarm and scampered away, he tried to follow them; but his wound so troubled him that before he disappeared from sight in a small ravine, he had falled into a walk.

They then went back to the grove and brought up the horses, intending to follow up and secure the wounded bull.

Just then an idea—a brilliant idea—entered M——'s head. Why not follow on till within a fair distance of the animal, and then set the camera and photograph him? The photograph of a bull buffalo, taken while the animal actually stood holding his pursuers at bay, oh! that would be immense.

So while M—— took his rifle, H—— took the "machine," and they followed on after his majesty. They soon found him lying down, but he rose at their approach, and after looking about him curiously for a while, started for them at a speed which compelled their retreat. When at a safe distance, however, M—— suggested to his companion:

"Now, H——, I'll go round by that ledge and attract the old fellow's attention, and you plant your camera just beside that ash-tree, and then we shall get a magnificent view of him."

H—— assented, but with an inward feeling that he would like to exchange places with his companion.

Away went M——, and shortly afterward he appeared on the opposite ledge. It took some time for H—— to get his plates in readiness, and during this time the bull again lay down, but this time in the sage-brush, so that they could not exactly place him; but, with tripod in hand, the photographer went carefully down the ravine.

Before he was aware how near he was getting to him, up sprang the wounded bull with a mad roar and with fury in his eyes. For an instant he glared at the intruder, and then, with a tremendous bellow, he started for him.

The photograph man dropped his machine and fled. The bull first struck the machine, which he shivered into a thousand atoms, and then kept on after its owner.

With all his power, the poor fellow sprang through the sage-brush, with hair on end and coat-tail extended, and the bull close at his heels.

It was ludicrous beyond description. M—— stood on the opposite ledge, and, despite the imminent danger of his friend, was nearly unmanned by laughter. But he saw that something must be done, and when the mad buffalo was not more than eight feet distant from the flying photographer, M—— raised his rifle and sent a ball through the animal, which dropped dead in his tracks.

They took out the creature's tongue as a trophy of victory, and after picking up the fragments of the camera, with its supporting tripod, they sought their horses, and journeyed on with the settled determination not to attempt to photograph another wounded buffalo, unless it should be at long range and from a safe hiding-place.

The Sting of the Bee.

If we press the abdomen of the bee or wasp, so as to cause the sting to protrude, we should naturally think that the sharp, dark-colored instrument was the sting itself. This, however, is not the case. The real sting is a very slender instrument, nearly transparent, keenly pointed, and armed on one edge with a row of barbs. So exactly does the sting resemble the many barbed arrows of certain savage tribes that, if the savages had possessed microscopes, we should certainly have thought that they borrowed the idea of the barb from the insect. What we see with the unaided eye is simply the sheath of the sting. Many savages poison their spears and arrows, and here also they have been anticipated by the insect. But the sting is infinitely superior to the arrow poison. No poison that has yet been made, not even the terrible wourali, or curare, as it is sometimes called, can retain its strength after long exposure to the air. The upas poison of Borneo, for example, loses its potency in two or three hours. But the venom of the sting is never exposed to the air at all. It is secreted by two long thread-like glands, not nearly so thick as a human hair, and is then received into a little bag at the base of the sting. When the insect uses its weapon it contracts the abdomen, thereby forcing the sting out and compressing the venom-bag. By the force of the stroke which drives the sting into the foe its base is pressed against the venom-bag and a small amount of poison driven into the wound. As a rule, if the bee or wasp be allowed to remain quiet, it will withdraw its sting, but as the pain causes a sudden jerk, the barbed weapon cannot be withdrawn, and the whole apparatus of sting, poison-bag and glands is torn out of the insect, thereby causing its death.—*Good Words.*

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Sunshine for Sleepless People.—Sleepless people—and they are many in America—should court the sun. The very worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best, sunshine. Therefore, it is very plain poor sleepers should pass as many hours as possible in the shade. Many women are martyrs, and yet they do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses and their hearts, they wear veils, they carry parasols, they do all possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change this, and so get color and roses in our pale cheeks, strength in our weak backs, and courage in our timid souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong, and the sunlight will be a potent influence in this transformation.

Colds.—Dr. J. H. Hanaford says in *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly:* While many of the affections attributed to an exposure, unquestionably are but an inflammation of the mucous surfaces generally dependent on the state of the stomach, there are still other forms resulting from a sudden checking of the perspiration or an interference with the steady and necessary discharge of the waste matter of the system through the millions of pores of the skin. It is reasonable to infer that most of these are preceded by a depressed state of the body, either resulting from an exposure to too great heat—always weakening—or to sudden transitions from heat to cold, or vice versa. If, for example, one is long exposed to a heated room the temperature much higher than would be patiently endured in the summer—of course weakened in perspiration, the skin relaxed, depressed in vital force, then to brave the bleak winds and the frosts of a winter's night, a cold of the severest form may be reasonably expected. This results partially, at least, from the abruptness, suddenness of the transition. It is also true that a similar effect is induced by the suddenness of the change from a cold and moist air to a dry and hot air, with the temperature too high, as in public speaking or in most forms of brain labor. It is safe, therefore, to seek an intermediate temperature, remaining for a time in an intermediate temperature—not long enough to become really cold, but simply to avoid the results of exposure to extremes of heat and cold. Be comfortable.

Asbestos.

Some very fine specimens of asbestos, says the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, are being found in the Bishop Creek country. Contrary to the popular notion, this mineral is generally found in volcanic regions. The fiber of the specimens shown is from four to six inches in length, and is soft and silky. A strand of it can be tied into a knot, same as flax fiber. It is found in what, from the description of it, appears to be serpentine rock, and not very far from the crater of an extinct volcano. In the rough, the mineral looks like so many roots of the beech tree, but on being beaten with a mallet or hammer, the whole becomes a mass of white fiber, with a sort of satin luster. It is said that great planks or slabs of the raw material may be procured. The ordinary asbestos is used in the manufacture of a sort of plaster for coating steam drums and for fire-proof paint; but this, it seems, might be spun and woven into a fire-proof cloth that would be useful for some purposes. It might be made into drop curtains for theaters, and for partitions in places where it is necessary to guard against the spread of fire—that is, could be utilized in making curtains to drop across halls and passages in large buildings in case of fire. Tapestry or wall paper made of this material would be a great safeguard against fire.

A Witch.

Witches are still common in the west of England. A Plymouth witch has lately caused a good deal of discomfort to a seafaring young man. He set sail with a smack-owner of Brixham, as a member of the crew, but his health suffered in his maritime adventure, and a physician advised him that he was in danger of losing his eyesight. The master of the smack bade the young mariner consult a white witch at Plymouth, and the sufferer took his advice. The white witch boldly declared that not the invalid but the whole smack was under a spell, and suffering from the wiles of sorcerers. The master and the lad visited the witch together, but the spell could not be removed. The youth then went into an infirmary, and recovered not only his health, but wages from his master. But the witch will continue to drive trade in Plymouth.

Figures of Interest.

The vastness of the sum which would have resulted from an investment of one million dollars, made at the time the Pyramid "Cheops" was built (if it had then been possible to have so "planted" or lodged it, or its equivalent, that it would have, in any wise, increased at an average rate of one per cent per annum), it is very difficult to comprehend. The figures given in the last line of the table printed hereon, we will not attempt to enumerate, but simply write the total there shown (resulting in 3900 years at one per cent interest,) as follows: 4,052,555,153,018,976,267,000,000 dollars. We thus leave the reader to suit his own notions in regard to enumeration. We remark, however, that if so vast a sum as the foregoing should be divided equally among the 1,400,000,000 men, women and children now inhabiting the globe, each (including all the babies) would have the very handsome fortune of $2,894,000,000, an amount sufficient to buy the City of New York, for a winter residence, and also the northern portion of the state itself in which to recreate in the summer, and still have a residue large enough to buy half the states of Delaware and Rhode Island, to hold for any possible heir of the next generation. Or this residue would be large enough to secure the control, in great measure, at least, of the chief railway and other transportation systems of the United States. If the evidences of wealth that would have thus grown should all be canceled except in one isolated case, that one, when he arrived at man's estate, could, under existing laws, make a continent dance whenever he should choose to pipe.

The Pyramid Kings reigned about 4000 years ago. One of the Pyramids of the Gizeh group (Cheops) now standing, covers 18 acres, and is 480 feet high. Herodotus says 100,000 men worked 20 years in building this sepulchral monument. At one cent per day, the cost for labor alone would therefore have been six million dollars. If one-sixth of this amount (or one million dollars) had been lodged at that period where it would have increased at the rate of one per cent, (and a small fraction additional, so as to make the increase even three-fold each 100 years) the total now would be as shown in the accompanying table:

At the time "Cheops" was built	-	$1 million
In 100 years	- - - - - - - -	3 "
" 500 "	- - - - - - - -	243 "
" 1000 "	- - - - - - - -	59 049 "
" 1500 "	- - - - - -	14,348 907 "
" 2000 "	- - - - -	3,486,784 401 "
" 2500 "	- - - -	847,288 6 9 443 "
" 3000 "	- - -	205 891,132,094 649 "
" 3500 "	- -	50 031 545,98 999 707 "
" 3900 "		4,052 555,153,018,976,267 "

Origin of Blizzard.

In the *North American Review* Mr. Tucker looks up the origin of several Americanisms, among which is the vigorous newcomer "blizzard." It is hardly necessary to say that the word blizzard, as now understood, is a terrific storm, with low barometer, light clouds or none at all, and the air full of particles of snow, is the form of dry, sharp crystals, which, driven before the wind, bite and sting like fire. The term is said to have made its first appearance in print about the year 1860, in a newspaper called the *Northern Vindicator*, published at Estherville, Minn. Its etymology can only be guessed at, but there has been no lack of guesses. The English word "blister," the French "bouilard," the German "blitz," the Spanish "Brisa," the surname "Blizzard" (said to be common around Baltimore), an unpronounceable Sioux term, and the Scotch verb "blizzen"—all these and other words have been suggested with various degrees of improbability as the origin of the term. Mr. Tucker's conjecture is that it is simply an attempt, not wholly unsuccessful, to represent the whistling and "driving" noise of a terrible storm.

Quick as a Wink.

When the professor of chemistry at Oxford, Sir Benjamin Brodie, was experimenting on a peculiarly explosive fluid of his own discovery, and was holding a small bottle of this fluid between his eyes and the light, either through the tremulous motion or the warmth of his hand the fluid exploded with such violence as to blow to pieces—to dust, in fact—the bottle which contained it; and his first thought was, "I am blinded; this glass has been driven into my eyes, and I shall never see again." Upon putting his hand to his eyes, however, he found that the glass had gone entirely into the outside of his lids, and that his eyes were perfectly safe. Either the flash of light or the explosion (which occurred first is not known) had called forth an instantaneous respondent muscular movement, which protected his eyes by the closure of his eyelids.

WAR'S HORRORS.

A Vivid Description of the Battle of Franklin.

It was the 30th of November, 1864. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the line of battle was formed, Stewart on the right, Cheatham on the left, their right and left flanks, interlocked like Parthian shields, composing the center. General Stephen D. Lee's corps was held in reserve. Cleburne's position was in the center; his division formed in three battle lines, and he at its head. Thus arranged, Hood's line was nearly two miles long, advancing, curved like a Mussulman's cimeter, with the blade to the foe. But let us follow Cleburne. Bugles were blowing, drums beating, and bands playing. A courier dashed up to Cleburne's presence, and soon the word "Attention!" was given, then "Forward, march!" and the column passed over a hill and through the little skirt of woods. Soon they emerged into an open field and steadily they passed on with "proper cadence" toward blood and death. The Federal batteries began to open. First came solid shot bounding over the earth and tearing crashing through the ranks, the shrieking shells flew through the air on the wings of destruction, bursting under and above and around the men, and, at every explosion unbinding more evils than ever flew from Pandora's box. Twilight was coming on. "Forward men!" was repeated all along the line. A living sheet of fire was poured into their ranks. But the men pressed forward until the terrific roar ran from center to flank, from wing to wing.

Night came and the two armies fought like two blind giants in despair. Cleburne's old war cry rang out above the din of arms: "Follow me, boys!" Once again, and again, and again seven times, Cleburne's division, and, indeed, all of Hood's army, charged the breastworks. And once again, and again, and again, seven times were they repulsed. Every time they formed and reformed under a most galling fire. At one time, just after dusk, Cleburne captured a portion of the works and turned the guns of a Federal battery on their former owners; but it was only for a few moments—a little silver rift in the battle clouds that enveloped him in darkness. It was the hottest fire Cleburne had ever met. It was but one stream of blazing hades. Confederates were on one side of the breastworks and Federals on the other. Men fell flat on their faces and fired from behind the bodies of their dead comrades. Dead soldiers filled the intrenchments. Blood made the earth as slippery as an ice-pond. Thus the firing was kept up until after midnight, and gradually died out. But both armies held their own. The Confederates passed the night where they were, just outside the breastworks. The Federals, only a few feet off, held their cover until near daybreak, when they quietly marched back to Nashville.

But when the morrow's sun began to light up the sky the surviving soldiers looked out upon a sad battlefield. The dead were piled one on top of the other in awful heaps, and wounded seemed thicker than the uncounted stars. Horses, like men, had died game upon the defenses. Cleburne's body lay there on the top of the breastworks, ghastly in the sleep of death, pierced with forty-nine bullets, through and through. His mare had her forefeet on top of the works, dead in that position.

Not far from where Cleburne lay was seen the dead body of General Adams. His horse had his forefeet on one side of the works and his hindfeet on the other, dead. The general seems to have been caught so that he was held to the horse's back, sitting bolt upright in his saddle, as if living, riddled and torn with balls. General Stahl lay by the road-side and his horse by his side, both dead, and all his staff. General Gist from South Carolina was lying with his sword, reaching across the breastworks, still grasped in his hand. He, too, was dead. General Granberry of Texas and his horse was seen, horse and rider, right on top of the breastworks, dead. All dead. Four thousand five hundred soldiers all lying side by side in death. Thirteen Confederate generals were killed and wounded. Six brothers, members of a Mississippi regiment, were all dead. "This was the bloodiest picture in the book of time."

A Spanking Team.

Johnny and Tommy were playing out in a street where there was much fast driving, and where they had been forbidden to go.

"Hello," said Johnny, "there comes a spanking team."

"Where?" replied Tommy.

"Right across the street there; it's your mother and mine, and we'd better cut sticks and get out of this," which they did, with their mothers after them.

The Silver Lining.

O life could lie in shadow
Unless the world were light;
Were justice not eternal
No deadly wrong could blight.

On passion's burned-out ashes
The purest heart-plants are;
Grows peace, to bless us ever,
On the red soil of war.

Unto the oldest ruins
The greenest mosses cling;
n the fierce blast of winter
Is felt the breath of spring!

—Clarence M. Boutelle.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The mother of Josh Billings is ninety-two years old. She evidently resolved to live until her son learns how to spell.

The Cincinnatians call everything that has a noise to it a "musical festival," from the visitation of a hand organ to a week of grand opera.

A correspondent tells an anecdote of an old woman, who when her pastor said to her, "Heaven has not deserted you in your old age," replied, "No, sir, I have a very great appetite still."

"Do you realize—have you reflected over it—Angelina?" whispered Clarence to his betrothed. "Only two weeks more and we shall be one! But remember, darling, I am to be that one."

Some heartless wretch caught two cats, tied them by the tails, and flung them into the cellar of a church. The residents of the vicinity heard the noise the animals made, but thought it was the choir rehearsing.

"You make me think," John Williams said, dropping upon a sofa beside a pretty girl one Sunday evening, "of a bank whereon the wild thyme grows." "Do I?" she murmured; "it is so nice; but that is pa's step in the hall, and unless you can drop out of the front window before I cease speaking, you'll have a little wild time with him, my own, for he loves you not."

Gambetta and the United States

Ex-Governor R. C. McCormick, commissioner-general of the United States to the Paris International Exposition of 1878, furnishes this reminiscence of Gambetta:

At the distribution of the prizes awarded by the juries at the exposition, which took place in October at the old Palace of Industry on the Champs Elysees, in the presence of 20,000 people, he stood with M. Grevy, (now president of the republic), and the members of the chamber of deputies upon a platform behind that occupied by President McMahon and the foreign princes in attendance. When the soldiers and guards of each country represented at the exposition entered the building in procession, carrying their national flags, Gambetta was among the first to recognize the American ensign, and he may be said to have led in the tremendous outburst of applause, unequaled during the day, with which the vast assemblage greeted the little band of thirty United States marines. So marked was his enthusiasm that on the following morning the *Figaro*, the notorious Bonapartist and sensational journal of Paris, took him and those of the deputies who joined him in the demonstration to task, for an ill-timed and uncalled for expression of republican sympathy in the presence of the Prince of Wales and the other representatives of royalty. Gambetta was greatly interested in the part taken by the United States in the exposition, and thought our example would be of much political value to France. He said, as I wrote in my official report to the secretary of state; "we wanted and were very glad, to show to our people the triumphs of genius and industry obtained under your free institutions." After the close of the exposition by invitation, I visited Gambetta in his private apartment over the office of his daily newspaper, the *Republique Francaise*. I asked him when we might expect to see him in the United States. He answered, with a heavy drawn sigh, that he had long looked with the fondest expectations to such a visit. I told him of the admiration of our people for his sturdy devotion to republican government and principles, that he was a hero with them, and could be assured of a magnificent reception throughout the States. He answered that he had already received many evidences of the friendship of the Americans, and that it would delight him beyond measure to make a study in person of the "model republic." "But, alas," he added, "a short and hurried visit to so great a country would be unsatisfactory, and I know not when it will be possible for me to command the time for any other. I seem bound by private and official ties which prevent my leaving France even for recreation."

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs. B. Hengst and H. A. Bomfer, Preach's
Regular preaching next Sunday evening.
Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—Rev. C. F. Gephart, Supt
Missionary Society meets on the third Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.
Sunday School at 10½ A. M.—D. A Musser, Sup't

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.
Preaching in Aaronsbuag next Sunday Afternoon, English, and in Millheim in the evening, also English.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.
Preaching next Sunday morning.
Sunday School, 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander, Supt

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Communion services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning, in German, and in the evening, English.
Sunday School at 9½ A.M. B. O. Deininger, Supt.
The Augsburg Bible Class meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.
Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. JOS. DUNGES, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. W. Foote, Sec. D. I. Brown Pres't.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.		NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Kelchline,	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas Smith,	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion,	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers,	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones,	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W.	C. G. Herringer,	Philipsburg
"	2 W.	Sol Schmidt,	"
"	3 W.	A. V. Carpenter,	"
Unionville	boro.	P. J. McDonald,	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler,	Pellefonte
Bogus	"	Frank F. Adams,	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker,	Pine Glenn
College	"	John Roop,	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey,	Roland
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick,	State College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker,	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron,	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce,	Farmers' Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. B. Stover,	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo. Bower,	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin,	Stormstown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer,	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn,	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles,	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Lejan,	Blanchara
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy,	Walker
Miles	"	Mills Shafer,	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr.	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover,	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer,	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen,	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly,	Sandy Ridge
Snow Shoe	twp.	Wm. R. Haynes,	Snow Shoe
Spring	"	E. C. Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers,	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick,	Fleming
Walker	"	Jos. Emerick,	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts,	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

And now that congress has adjourned our gay, Stalwart President has ample time to parcel out good offices among the worthy ex-congressmen who were defeated last fall by an ungrateful people, and he goes to work like a hero. Jorgensen, of Virginia, gets a place in a land office in Washington territory. Williams, of Wisconsin, is appointed Land Register in Dakota. Darrell, of Louisiana, will be provided with a federal office in New Orleans. John Paul, the readjuster of Virginia, will be made a District Judge of that state. Robeson is willing to sacrifice himself upon the altar of his country by accepting a foreign mission, while Page may be induced to superintend the SanFrancisco Mint. Of course Speaker Keifer and the other patriots must not be neglected and Mr. Arthur, it is to be hoped will kindly take care of them all.

Some opposition has latterly developed in the Legislature against our State Normal Schools. One senator designates them as our public mule colleges while a member of the House asserts that some Normal Shcool professors can take as big a drink of whiskey as any member of the legislatnre. Perhaps the management of these institutions had better be looked into before the usual appropriations are granted.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has polled the State and finds that General Hancock is still the Presidential idol of the Southern Democracy, and that Congressman Carlisle would be thoroughly acceptable as Vice President.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has recently made some important improvements, chief among which is that now has all the Associated it Press dispatches. As a fearless and able public journal as well as a newspaper the *Patriot* ranks with any in the state, while as a Democratic text-book and central party organ it is the acknowledged leader.

Last week Judge Cummin at Williamsport gave George Smith seven years penitentiary for horse stealing.

The Next Congress.

The Forty-seventh Congress had scarcely gone out from the shadow of the capitol, before speculation concerning its successor is begun. The new house which will asemble in December next, will consist of 325 members, an increase of 28. It will require 163 to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and instead of a narrow margin as between the parties, the democrats will have 192 members and the republicans 121, and there are four independents, two greenbackers and six readjusters. This gives the democrats a plurality of 71 over the republicans, a majority of 59 over the combined opposition, though it is not likely under such conditions that the independents, greenbackers and readjusters will ally themselves with the republicans.

There are 78 democrats and 62 republicans in the next congress who served in the last body, and a few who gained experience by service in former congresses or in other parliamentary bodies. This indicates that about one-half the body will be trained to service while the other half will be without experience. Randall, Hewitt, Carlisle, Morrison, Holman, Blackburn, Curtin and other able men assure the democratic majority a strong and safe leadership. The republicans are less fortunate though Calkins, Hiscock, Kasson, Kelly and Reed will guard the party interests with skill and some ability.

The new congress will have an advantage over the body just expired, if the revenue bill is not more deceptive than it seems, in that the surplus revenue will be dim inished. A full treasury begets profigate legislation and aside from the natural tendency to retrenchmen t which will be the obvious policy of the incoming majority, there will be less tempt ation to the liberal and unnecessary ap propriations. With Randall or Carlisle in the chair the plunderers will find little opportunity to ply their practices. Robeson will no longer be there to invent schemes for depleting the treasury and though Keifer will occupy a seat on the floor his influence will be so inconsequential that the record of the sessions will scarcely feel his influence.—*Patriot.*

POINTS IN THE TAX BILL.

When Some of its Provision Will Go Into Effect.

In reply to inquiries the commissioner of internal revenue says that the effect of the law reducing internal revenue taxation would be as follows: The tax upon the capital and deposits of banks and bankers and national banking associations is repealed from this date, except such taxes as are now due and payable. That the reduction of the tax upon checks, drafts, etc., and upon matches, perfumery, medical preparations and other articles imposed by schedule A, following section 3,437 of the Revised Statutes, takes effect July 1, 1883. That after May 1, 1883, the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be eight cents per pound, on cigars three dollars per thousand and on cigarettes fifty cents per thousand. That there will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the difference in the taxes recently imposed and the taxes now provided where claims amount to $10. These claims must be presented within sixty days from May 1. Regulations upon this matter will be immediately issued and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be made in changing the form of special tax stamps and stamps for the payment of taxes upon tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., so as to supply collectors with these stamps in time to meet the requirements of trade prior to May 1, 1883.

Sketch of the Life of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

Alexander Hamilton Stephens was born at Taliaferro, Georgia. At the age of fourteen he was left an orphan. He graduated at Franklin college in 1832 and at once began the study of law and was admitted to practice three years later. In 1836 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in which body he served five years. In 1842 he was elected to the state senate and the following year was returned to congress as a whig, with which party he was identified from the first of his public life. In 1852 when Gen. Winfield Scott was nominated for the presidency by the whigs Mr. Stephens left the party and supported the democratic nominee. When the secession movement began to develope in 1850 Mr. Stephens took strong grounds in favor of remaining in the Union, and spoke eloquently in that interest. When his state decided to secede, however he yielded and was elected provisional vice president of the confederacy. He visited Virginia after that state had seceded and through his agency she was induced to join the confederacy. When the permanent confederate government was formed Mr. Stephens was elected vice president by the vote of the people, and he continued in that capacity until the final surrender. At the close of the war he was arrested and confined in Fort Warren from April until October, 1865, when he was released and returned to Georgia. In December 1865, he was elected senator in congress, but was not admitted. About April, 1874, he was elected to the house of representatives and continued to serve until a few years ago, when he was elected governor. During the period between the close of the war and his return to congress he wrote a history of the war, in two volumes, entitled "A Constitutional History of the War between the States." Mr. Stephens made his will some time ago. He leaves $10,000 in money to the children of his late brother, Judge Stephens, and the rest of his estate, with the exception of a few minor bequests, to his nephew, John A. Stephens. What his estate will foot up depends largely upon the sale of the "New History of the United States." He made about $30,000 on "The War between the States," and his new book is selling well. Above his bequests his estate will probably pay $10,000.

The legislature has passed a bill and Gov. Pattison has signed it, repealing the law creating the office of sealer of weights and measures. This is thought to be an important reform.

Senator Cameron's health is much more seriously impaired than is generally supposed, and his conditon is regarded by many as really critical, but not at all hopeless. He has been very much prostrated most of the winter by the return of fistula in an aggravated form, and the habitual use of opiates necessary to enable him to obtain sleep under the constant and severe pain has shattered his nervous system and generally prostrated him mentally and physically.

Mr. Pattison Signs His First Death Warrant.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—"Robert E. Pattison" was to-day signed for the first time to a death warrant, that of Ward McConkey, who killed a man named McClure, when the latter was leading a party in pursuit of McConkey for the robbery of a store in McKeesport, Allegheny county. The Governor has fixed May 10 for the excution, in Pittsburg.

Alleged Effect of the Tariff Bill.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—Iron masters interviewed on the tariff question are unanimous in their declarations that under the new law a reduction of the wages of all classes will be a necessity. If a reduction is persisted in it will very probably result in a general strike as a large number of employees seen to-day assert that any attempt to reduce wages will be stubbornly resisted.

Miscellaneous.

WIGGINS' blizzard reminds one of the Vermonter's remark anent the proposed candidacy of Edmunds for president: "Wall, neow, he'd do well enough for gov'nor of Varmount, but 'gin you spread him eout over the hull United States he'd be'ruther thin."

The Dukes-Nutt Jury.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 11.—The jury in the Dukes-Nutt murder case was secured yesterday. The difficulty encountered was not so great as was anticipated. A panel of sixty jurors was exhausted. When the jury had been sworn Judge Wilson put them in charge of officers and adjourned the case until Monday morning, when the taking of testimony will commence. The accused in a firm voice pleaded not guilty, and occupied his time in taking notes as the trial progressed. He is represented by Messrs. Charles E. Boyle, Mesterat and Linsey, while the district attorney is assisted in the prosecution by A. D. Boyle and W. H. Playford.

Mechanical Ingenuity in a Carolina Darkey.

From the Beaufort Telephone.

We have in our town a colored man who is as much of a prodigy as the veritable "Blind Tom." His name is Zach Taylor, born in Carteret county, of parents who were slaves, is 33 years of age, never went to school in his life, and yet he can build a mill, repair a watch, tune a piano or print a newspaper. The most remarkable gift he has, however, is the ability to repeat scriptures, which he can do for hours at a time without making a mistake. There isn't his equal in North Carlina or in in the South, for that matter.

Emporium, in Cameron cast tie votes for chief burgess and auditor and will have the expease and fun of holding a special election.

FULTON COUNTY is blessed indeed. She has no railroads, no county bridges, no alms house, no distilleries and no county debt. A politician would find life a burden in such a place.

If the one half of the railroad charter srecently issued are *bond fide* intended for actal use Pennsylvania will have the biggest railroad building boom within the next year it ever had.

Major Phipps to be Sent Back.

TORONTO, March 6.—In the court of appeals to-day the judgement of the court of appeals that Major Phipps, of Philadelphia, be remanded for extradition was confirmed.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who came a poor boy to this country from Scotland, says the *Courier-Journal*, worked on the same farm in Livingston county this State, that Secretary Teller worked upon. When they met in the Senate Mr. Beck said: "Well, Henry, when we used to drive old Brown's oxen we never expected to meet in the United States Senate." "No, Jim," said Mr. Teller, "we didn't know there was such a place."

The California Assembly has passed a most sensible bill to meet the plea of insanity in cases of murder. It would seem to fit the case exactly. The indicted man who pleads it is to be first examined as to his sanity without regard to the crime charged. If decreed to be sane, he is tried for murder, and his false plea is to be treated as an aggravation of the offense. If shown to be insane he goes to an insane asylum at once for life, so that he shall never harm anybody else. If, however, any evidence turns up afterwards to prove that the decision was wrong, then he is to be taken and tried of murder on the original charge.

Three ladies in Beech Creek, Clinton county, are subjects of religious fanaticism. They have shut themselves up in the house of one of the three, a Mrs. Grater, where they have been waiting for the fullfillment of the prophecy recorded in the fourth chapter of Malachi. Two of them are single ladies and very intelligent; one is a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist. It was revealed to them a few months ago that they should not attend religious exercises at church any more and since then they have confined themselves to each other's company, and now for weeks they have been in that little room praying and watching and listening for Gabriel to blow his horn. The entreaties of parents or the desire of sick friends to see them, will not induce the young ladies to go home.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITORS' ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR MILLHEIM BOROUGH.

Jonathan Harter, Treasurer in account with said borough.

DR.

March 13, 1882, To Cash from J. C. Smith, treasurer for 1881	21 61
March 12, 1883, To Cash from Sam. Weiser, Jr., Collector for 1881	82 37
To Cash from W. K. Alexander, Collector for 1880	14 80
To Cash of Circus fees	17 00
To Cash of fines	5 80
To amount of Duplicate	573 69
	$714 47

CR.

By Cash to John Stoner, work on road, (1881) No. 7	2 39
" " " David Ulrich, work on road, (1881) No. 8	50
" " " E. Bartholomew, work on road, (1881) No. 15	50
" " " Thos. Hockman, work on road, (1881) No. 19	1 25
" " " J. W. Adams, work on road, (1881) No. 25	50
" " " J. W. Snook, construction of crossings, (1881) No. 40	27 50
" " " George Peters, hauling (1882) No. 42	1 25
" " " Sam. Weiser, Jr., serving notices (1882) No. 46	8 25
" " " Jacob Eisenhuth, J. P. services, (1882) No. 49	2 30
" " " E. Bartholomew, burial of carcass, (1882) No. 50	1 25
" " " Deininger & Bumiller, printing, (1882) No. 51	10 00
" " " J. W. Snook, graveling road, (1882) No. 52	2 00
" " " Ilgen Musser, work on road, (1882) No. 54	4 00
" " " Jerome Spigelmyer, 6 crossings, (1882) No. 55	47 40
" " " Jacob Sankey, plank, (1882) No. 56	8 60
" " " Jacob Alter, work on road, (1882) No. 57	3 25
" " " David Miller, work on road, (1882) No. 58	1 00
" " " Peter Walisa, work on road (1882) No. 59	6 00
" " " John Stoner, work on road, (1882) No. 60	10 75
" " " F. C. Cammbell, work on road, (1882) No. 61	8 75
" " " Thos. Hockman, making handles, (1882) No. 62	30
" " " J. H. B. Hartman, making handles, (1882) No. 63	30
" " " John A. Miller, work on road, (1882) No. 64	1 00
" " " Henry Brown, work on road, (1882) No. 65	2 07
" " " Jacob Keen, work on road, (1882) No. 66	1 00
" " " D. L. Zerby, work on road, (1882) No. 67	1 50
" " " Jon. Kreamer, work on road, (1882) No. 68	4 75
" " " Wm. R. Heuney, work on road, (1882) No. 69	50
" " " B. F. Miller, work on road, (1882) No. 70	50
" " " J. W. Adams work on road, (1882) No. 71	1 75
" " " Jacob Bardey, work on road (1882) No. 72	2 50
" " " Wm. S. Maize, work on road (1882) No. 73	5 25
" " " E. Bartholomew, services (1882) No. 74	12 56
" " " George Bierly, hauling lumber (1882) No. 75	10 78
" " " John G. Musser, construction of crossing, (1882) No. 76	6 60
" " " Mark Mooney, work on road (1882) No. 77	4 60
" " " Gisewite & Snook, lumber, (1882) No. 78	32 48
" " " John Swartz, work on road (1883) No. 79	1 87
" " " Jacob Alter, work at boardwalk (1883) No. 80	3 60
" " " Uriah Reifsnyder, work at boardwalk, (1883) No. 81	1 50
" " " Thom. Hockman, work at boardwalk, (1883) No. 82	1 50
" " " E. Bartholomew, services (1883) No. 83	1 00
" " " R. A. Bumiller, services (1883) No. 84	18 00
" " " R. A. Bumiller, bill of D. F. Fortney for professional services (1883) No. 85	10 00
" " " George Peters, balance on hauling (1883) No. 86	1 00
" " " Musser & Smith, hardware, (1883) No. 87	3 37
" " " S. G. Guteius, burial of carcass (1883) No. 88	1 50
By exoneration	20
By treasurer's commission on moneys paid	5 54
By collector's percentage on duplicate	28 67
By Cash paid B. O. Deininger, for aud 6, 1 day	1 00
" " " J. H. B. Hartman, for audit, 1 day	1 00
" " " J. R. Bair, for audit 1 day	1 00
" " " R. A. Bumiller, Clerk 1 day	1 00
By note given to council	398 74
	$714 47

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

Samuel weiser, Jr., Collector of borough taxes for the year 1881, DR.

March 12th, 1883, To Balance due on duplicate,	38.30
By exonerations, 80	
" percentage on duplicate, 14.22	
	15.02
To Balance due borough	$23.28

Jonathan Harter and H. H. Weiser, Overseers of the Poor for the borough of Millheim in account with said borough.

DR.

March 13, 1882, To Cash from Mark Mooney and D. A. Musser, former overseers	92 97
March 12, 1883, To amount of duplicate	535 07
To Balance due overseers	2 02
	$630 06

CR.

March 12, 1883, By Cash paid J. L. Spangler, professional services in case of Francis Rote	10 00
" " " A. O. Furst, professional services in case of Anna Nathan	5 00
" " " for costs in suit of the Overseers of Millheim boro vs Potter twp., [case of A. Weagley]	43 70
" " " for costs in suit of Francis Rote	23 25
" " " Dr. D. H. Mingle for medical services	3 00
" " " Dr. J. W. Stam, for medical services	4 00
" " " for maintenance of poor as follows: Michael Smith 86 00; Alexander Weagley 78 80; Jos. & Ad'm Fansler 93 67; John Harter 104 00; Mary Harter 82 51	
" " " D. L. Zerby for tax duplicate	1 75
" " " Jonathan Harter for expenses to Bellefonte	3 00
" " " Jonathan Harter for services	10 00
" " " H. H. Weiser, services	19 00
By Percentage on duplicate	26 80
By Cash paid Jon. Kreamer for keeping A. Weagley 13 weeks in 1881	43 68
By Balance due overseers at settlement	2 02
	$630 96

We, the undersigned Auditors have examined the above accounts and finding them correct do hereby approve the same.

B. O. DEININGER, J. H. B. HARTMAN, J. R. BAIR, } Auditors.

Attest: R. A. BUMILLER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Bracht, late of Penn township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.
Penn township, Feb. 22, 1883.
JOHN BRACHT, Administrator.
8-6t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership of Frank & Tomlinson is dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of H. H. Tomlinson for settlement and collection.
A. A. FRANK, H. H. TOMLINSON.
Millheim, March 1st, 1883. 3t

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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DEININGER & MUSSER, PROPRIETORS.

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Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Lounges, Bedsteads, Stands, Marble-Top Centre Tables, Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Sinks and all kinds of Kitchen Furniture, Cane or Wood Seat Chairs. Rockers, Spring Beds, Wire, Wool and Hair Matresses, every style of Mouldings for Picture Frames. Frames of any size made to order.

Undertaking a Speciality.

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Having a Branch Shop in Millheim, I can accommodate customers at either place.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. 50-6m

FINE FAMILY BIBLES,
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PRESENTATION BIBLES,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BIBLES,
STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,
SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES,
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES,
MEMORANDAS, TIME BOOKS,
LEDGERS, DAYBOOKS, RECORDS,
ARNOLD'S FLUID, SCHOOL INKS,
SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONERY, PAPER, ENVELOPES,
STEREOSCOPES AND LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS FOR SALE AT

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Great Bargains

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For the next two weeks we will offer our immense stock at a great reduction from

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CARPETS, RUGS, MATTS,

Ottomans, Hassocks, Foot Rests, Commodes &c. All to be slaughtered for TWO WEEKS ONLY previous to taking our annual account of stock. When you remember we occupy over 33000 feet of Floor Space packed

FULL OF STOCK

you can form an idea of the extent of our stock. We would advise all who contemplate buying anything in our line for the next year to avail themselves of these bargains while our stock is complete and our lines unbroken. In order to give you some idea of the

Bargains we are now Offering

We quote you some of our Leading Goods:

Painted Chamber Suits	$15.00	Reduced from	$ 25.00
Solid Walnut Chamber Suits	28 00	" "	40.00
" " Hair cloth Parlor Suits	33.00	" "	50.00
" " embossed plush parlor suits	75.00	" "	125.00
Extra Super Carpets	65	" "	1.00
Choice " "	75	" "	1.10
Rag Carpets	30 to 60c.	" "	45 to 90
Brussels "	50 to 85c.	" "	85 to 1.25
French china Dinner Setts	75.00	" "	150.00
Sewing Machines	18 to 25.00	" "	40 to 50.00

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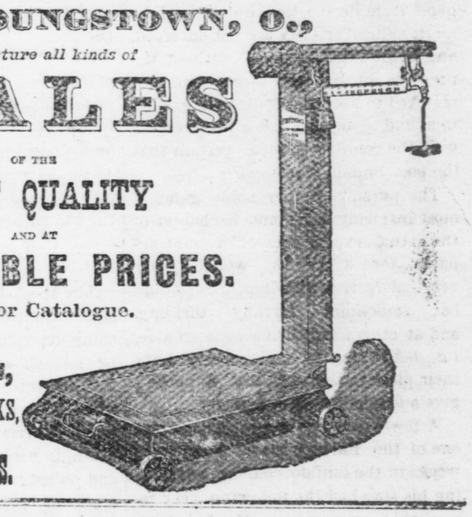

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THE BOSS CLOTHIERS

for your Clothing.

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LOCK HAVEN.

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Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa
Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong and durable. SAW, GRIST MILLS AND MACHINERY generally.
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Vertical Engines, with or without wheels, very convenient, economical and complete in every detail, best and cheapest Vertical in the world.
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Fig. 2 ready for use.
Fig. 1
Fig. 2.
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THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR
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Lightest draft and most simple, economical and perfect in use. Wastes no grain cleans it ready for market.
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Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1883.

BY DEININGER & BUMILLER.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SALE REGISTER

March 15th, John Grenninger, near Logan Mills, Sugar Valley, live stock and farming implements.

March 22nd, Henry Moyer, Penn township, live stock and farming implements.

March 29th, Jonathan Kreamer, live stock, wagons, buggies, and household goods.

—Money was sold at 20 per cent. premium at the meeting of the B. & L. Association on Monday night.

—A fine line of Easter cards for Sunday schools just received at the JOURNAL STORE.

—We see by the *Telegraph* that Wm. Dreiblebis bought the Dreibelbis mill property in Union county, at public sale the other Saturday.

—On two points people hereabouts are unanimious—namely that it was very stormy last wednesday and stinging cold the following morning.

FOR SALE.—Rev. C. F. Deininger offers his valuable property in Millheim at private sale. For particulars inquire of H. K. Luse, on the premises. tf

—Last Friday night and Saturday morning a snow fell of about six inches deep. It took the starch right out of peoplewho had thought of making garden. How many more snows do you think are back yet?

—If some of our farmer subscribers have more corn than cash, they can settle their subscriptions in corn—and it makes no difference to the printer whether it be for arrears, in advance, or for the current year. tf

—It always does our big Jumbo heart good to receive a visit from our friend Major Fisher. He called to see us last week on business of course, but stayed a good spell to talk of old times and scenes, not forgetting good old Berks county, where both of us were born and attended school together.

—Read the annual borough statement in another column. It is a full and detailed exhibit of the receipts and expenses of the borough and shows that our officers have managed the public business economically and well, for which they deserve due credit by our citizens.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday about noon a little son of Mr. Daniel Kerstetter residing at Penns Creek, met his death by being severely scalded in a tub of hot water that was standing on the porch. The boy suffered intensely, but was graciously relieved by death the same night. He was about six years old.

—J. A. Limbert is really one of the most accommodating and reliable fellows that ever drove a stage. Throughout the year he carries a very large amount of express goods all along the route, and delivers them in person.

Everything is always right and his charges are really moderate. You can safely entrust our business to him. tf

RENTING HOUSES.—The law of Pennsylvania defining the relation of landlords and tenants is clearly stated. When a tenant rents a house from year to year, running say from April 1, 1882, the three months' notice to quit must be given before April 1, 1883, or the tenant can occupy the premises for another year. But when the lease is for a fixed, definite period an announcement of expiration of the time is unnecessary.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—Mrs. Emmy B. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who died last week, paid the rent of more than one hundred and fifty poor families, and distributed among the poor over twenty thousand dollars a year. She employed a woman to institute inquiry into the merits of each applicant, and every week dispensed groceries, clothing and money to the poor, who gathered every Tuesday in the rear of her residence.

—Last week Rev. E. D. Keene came to visit the old home, old friends, parents and relatives—and what was real nice of *Man*, he brought the brand new wife along. On Sunday evening he preached a very satisfactory sermon to a well filled house, and after enjoying the kind hospitalities of the *freundschaft* for a few days, left for his new field of labor at Thompsontown, Juniata county. May he be abundantly successful in his chosen calling.

—No matter what you may need in the line of house furniture, whether it be a Parlor Suit, Bed-Room Suit. Sett of Chairs, Rocker. Lounge, or any single article of the more common furniture, you can do as well, both as regards quality and price, in buying from Squire Camp, at Centre Hall, as anywhere else. The people of the valleys sure ly have no good reason to go away from home for good and cheap furniture. 2t

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—The undersigned will again resume his work of teaching and will give lessons on Piano or Organ at reasonable rates. The spring term will begin the first week in April. Persons residing in Aaronsburg, Millheim, Rebersburg or in the vicinity of any of these places, who are desirous of taking lessons will please write or apply in person to WM. T. MEYER,
at Aaronsburg, Pa.

—PROFESSOR WIGGINS, the Canada storm prophet, is a failure and will be forced out of business by an indignant people. The storm he said was coming was intended to shake up old mother earth from centre to circumference, as it had never been shaken before. There were some storms of course, mingled with rain and snow such as the stormy March generally brings, but they were no more violent than usual, and confined themselves to the Ohio valley, the New England coast and vicinity of Halifax.

Now that this scare is over who will create the next? Wiggins must step down and out in disgrace, but what dunce will next be allowed to frighten timid people into stopping work and business and building arks on the roofs of houses, as a fool in San Fancisco did?

It would be well if this christian nation would learn to trust more in *Him* who holds the Universe in the hollow of His hands and pay less attention to those periodical cranks who disturb the public peace by prophesying all sorts of violent convulsions in nature. Away with Wiggins and all of his ilk.

CENTRAL PENNA. CONFERENCE, EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Appointments for the present year.

YORK DISTRICT.
M. J. CAROTHERS, P. E.

1. Baltimore, W. M. Croman.
2. White Ground, S. Yearick.
3. Elysville, P. W. Group.
4. Howard, M. J. Snyder.
5. Jarrettsville, B. F. Anthony.
6. Shrewsbury, W. W. Rhoads.
7. Glen Rock, E. Crumbling.
8. Logansville, J. Shambach.
9. York, A. H. Irvine.
10. York Circuit, H. N. Greninger, L. E. Crumbling, under the P. E.
11. Prospect, G. H. Schleh.
12. Chanceford, J. F. Shultz.
13. Lewisberry, L. Dice.
14. Dillsburg, P. F. Jarrett.
15. Bendersville, H. T. Searle.
16. Cumberland, M. Sloat and G. S. Smith, under the P. E.
17. Carlisle, G. E. Zehner.

S. Aurand, member of York Mission Quarterly Conference.

J. Boas, member of Carlisle Quarterly Conference.

J. Hartzler, Superintendent of Mission Work in Japan.

JUNIATA DISTRICT.
U. F. SWENGEL, P. E.

1. Hagerstown, George Joseph.
2. Leesburg, S. M. Mounts.
3. Big Spring, H. S. Basom.
4. Fishing Creek Valley, L. K. Harris
5. Perry, J. W. Bentz.
6. Newport and Marysville, R. W. Runyan.
7. Liverpool, J M. Dick.
8. Juniata, E. D. Keene.
9. Lewistown and Patterson, C. W. Finkbinder.
10. McClure, W. H. Stover and J. D. Shortess.
11. Middleburg, H. W. Gross and J. B. Fox, under the P. E.
12. Port Treverton, N. Young.
13. Union, C. F. Deininger.
14. Mifflinburg, S. Smith.
15. Centre, B. Hengst and H. A. Benfer.
16. Brush Valley, P. C. Weidemeyer.

E. Stambach and C. F. Gephart, members of Centre Quartealy Conference.

S. W. Seibert, member of Newport and Marysville Quarterly Conference.

B. F. Hall, member of Fishing Creek Valley Quarterly Conference.

S. I. Shortess, A. E. Gobble and I. C. Yeakel, members of Union Quarterly Conference.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT.
P. W. RAIDABAUGH, P. E.

1. Lewisburg, E. Swengel.
2. Buffalo, D. P. Kline.
3. White Deer, W. H. Lilly.
4. Danville, J. M. Brader.
5. Bloomsburg, S. P Remer.
6. Columbia, I. M. Pines.
7. Berwick, H. W. Ruck.
8. Luzerne, H. H. Douty.
9. Catawissa, M. F. Fosselman.
10. Wyoming, J. M. Lonsdorf.
11. West Clifford, J. W. Messinger.
12. Tunkhannock, J. H. Hertz.
13. Maple Grove, W. H. Hartman.
14. Dushore and Burnice, G. L. Burson.
15. Hughesville, J. J. Lohr.
16. New Columbus, B. F. Keller.
17. Milton, J. A. Irvine.

E. Kohr, Geo. Hunter, A. L. Reeser, and P. S. Orwig, members of Lewisburg Quarterly Conference.

Motio Matsuda, member of Tokio, Japan Quarterly Conference.

WILLIAMSPORT DISTRICT.
W. E DETWILER, P. E.

1. Williamsport, Market St., J. Young.
2. " Bennet S., J. C. Reeser.
3. " Newberry, J. M. King.
4. " Circuit, C. H. Goodling.
5. Lycoming, R. Young.
6. Jersey Shore, D. W. Miller and J. H. Welch.
7. Lock Haven, J. M. Ettinger.
8. Nittany Valley, W. N. Wallis and J. R. Sechrist.
9. Sugar Valley, J. G. M. Swengel.
10. Centre Hall, G. W. Curtin.
11. Milesburg, T. M. Morris.
12. Liberty, F. S. Vought.
13. East Liberty, Z. Hornberger.
14. Grover Mission, H. A. Stoke.
15. Highlands Mission, A. W. Swengel.
16. Wayland, J. M. Price.
17. Seneca, A. Stapleton.

A. Krause, member of Bennet St., Quarterly Conference.

Jazo Takano, member of Tokio, Japan Quarterly Conference.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—The subscriber would respectfully inform his many customers that he is engaged in manufacturing the celebrated KEYSTONE CULTIVATOR, as well as Land Rollers and Farming Implements generally. He uses only the best material and sells at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

9-3t R. B. HARTMAN.

—Those of our subscribers who expect to change their post offices will please notify us of the fact.

—Every paper is expected to give a detailed account of the hanging of Uriah Moyer. People want to read it—know all about it, and papers very generally make the most out of such revolting affairs. We would not travel a mile to see a hanging and our preference would be to state the event in the fewest possible words. But not all people have the same views on the matter, and so we have selected the plainest, most direct and *shortest* account of the execution accessible, which we clip from the *Lewisburg Chronicle*.

Uriah Moyer Executed.

MIDDLEBURG, Pa., March 7.—Uriah Moyer was hanged in the jail yard here at eight minutes past eleven this morning, for the murder of Gretchen Kintzler on December 8, 1877. He passed a quiet night, sleeping well. When led out of his cell to the scaffold he stepped up firmly and exibited great nerve. The prisoner gazed calmly on the crowd of two hundred people and stated that the murder was committed on Friday evening by him and Emanuel Ettinger; that he and his brother Jonathan and Ettinger robbed and burned the body and the premises on Saturday evening. He said, too, that it had been said that his brother Joseph was also present, but that that was not so.

Prayer was then offered, to which the condemned made responses. After this the Sheriff pinioned his arms and ankles and the rope was adjusted, the white cap was placed over his head and the drop fell. He died without a struggle in about seven minutes.

The confession made to Rev. Mr. Spangler is very damaging to Israel Erb, whom many people thought might have been wrongfully under sentence of death. Following are the principal points in Moyer's confession:

"I never thought of murder until Israel Erb spoke to me about the killing of John Kintzler. He said that old John was a mean old devil; that he called him a rail thief, and that he would like to see him killed. He said further that he was no good to anybody. That he had no friends to hunt it up if he was killed, and that a person would be perfectly safe in doing it. He said, we don't need to kill the old woman. We can lay in the woods above the house, and then when old John comes up to let off the water to run it over his land we could shoot him and then tie our faces up so the old woman would not know us, which would scare her, and she would tell us where all the money was. I told Emanuel Ettinger of the conversation that passed between me and Erb, and he agreed to go along and do his part. So Emanuel and I were there and watched in the woods at different times, but never got sight of John Kintzler."

The confession then refers to another attempt to kill the old man, when Perry Bickhart, who has fled to the South, was to have done the shooting, and had been waiting a long time to carry out his purpose. The confession then gives an account of the double murder. He and Ettinger had gone to Kintzler to have a lard can mended. The confession goes on:

"Ettinger was sitting on the grindstone behind us with the gun lying across his knees. He at once pulled at the hammer with his thumb, when Kintzler heard him and asked what he was doing. Ettinger said: 'I was just playing with the hammer.' Kintzler said: 'I want nobody to fool with a gun in my house; put it down.' I said, 'Yes, Emanuel, put it down.' He did so. After the can was mended, I said, 'I think it still leaks.' Kintzler said, 'No, it don't; I shut all the holes that were in it.' I then said, 'We could see if we would put water into it.' When I started toward the spring Kintzler came to the door a little to the right and stood there. I went to the spring, filled the can about half full of water, and as I was holding it up I said: 'I don't think it leaks at all.' Kintzler then came walking towards me. When he was close to me I said, 'I guess it don't leak.' Just as I turned the can to pour out the water, Ettinger fired. Kintzler turned toward the house immediately. Ettinger intercepted him, and a severe struggle ensued. I started to run up through the lot, got on the fence, and looked back just as Ettinger dispatched the old man. He then came running up the lot toward where I was. I beckoned with my hand to go back. I meant to kill the old woman, for I knew she would tell on us. He turned, ran back, and met the old lady right inside of the door. He struck her once with the gun, when she sank to the floor. Afterward she breathed heavily, and he struck her again. That finished her. The next night we went and set fire to the house."

St. Elmo Hotel,

Nos. 317 & 319 ARCH ST.,
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RATES REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY.

The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and the different Rail-Road depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

Jos. M. Feger, Proprietor.

TWO TOWNS CONTRASTED.

Yonkers and Vineland.

The Evening Post makes the following comparison between two well-known towns:

"A striking contrast, showing the effect on municipal expenditure of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is made by comparing the expenditure of two towns not far from equal in population—Vineland, in New Jersey, where the sale of liquors is actually as well as legally prohibited, and Yonkers, N. Y., which has 145 licensed drinking places, and seventy shops where liquor is sold contrary to law. Vineland has about 12,000 inhabitants, and Yonkers less than 15,000. Yonkers spends on its police 37,000 and the police duties of Vineland are performed by one constable at the annual expense of $75. Yonkers has a police judge with a salary of $4,000, and a clerk who is paid $800; Vineland has no police court, and needs none. The paupers of Yonkers cost the town $12,000; Vineland has a corresponding expense of $400 Altogether, these articles of expense cost Yonkers $53,800; in Vineland, $475. Making proportionate allowance for the difference in population, the government of Yonkers, so far as these expenses are concerned, costs more than ninety times as much as that of Vineland."

The above contrast, however, presents only the *pecuniary* cost of the liquor traffic. If the poverty, misery, moral degradation and suffering resulting from the traffic could be computed in money, it would increase the contrast by millions.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Cause of the Recent Bussiness Failures.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The list of business failures during the last three months, during all the time congress was in session and engaged in wrangling over the tariff, thereby creating and maintaining a deadly agitation, has been a remarkably long one, phenomenally so, considering the general prosperity. A great and paralyzing uncertainty as to what congress would do in connection with the tariff was the result of the wrangling, which began with the session itself. Neither manufacturer, importer, nor capitalist dared to go about his business in the usual way.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. F. Deininger, Rev. E. D. Keene, formerly of Millheim, and Miss Emma J. Yoder, of New Berlin, Pa.

The happy couple have the JOURNAL's best wishes for their new state. May Heaven's richest blessings be theirs: May the Dear Father above lead them gently down the stream of life to the end and finally unite them again in the better land beyond.

Nor would we forget to return thanks for a fine, large wedding cake received.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7	9
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Montandon	7 05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.35
Lewisburg	7.25	10 05	2.20		
Fair Ground	7 30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg	7.45	10.36	2.40		
Mifflinburg	8.00	ar 11.00	at 2.55		
			lv. 3 05		
Millmont	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run	9.15		4.25		
Fowler	9.35		4.47		
Coburn	9.48		5.00		
Spring Mills	ar 10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8	10
		A. M.		P. M.	
Spring Mills		5.50		1.50	
Coburn		6 18		2.20	
Fowler		6.28		2.33	
Cherry Run		6.48		2.55	
Wiker Run		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton		7.30		3.40	
Millmont		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8 20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground	A. M.	8.30	12.33	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.30
Montandon	ar. 6.45	ar. 9.00	ar 1.05	ar. 5.20	ar 7.40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

P. H. STOVER,

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☞A full supply of Coal, Plaster and Salt always on hand and sold at the lowest price

☞Coal kept under roof at all seasons of the year.

☞The public patronage respectfully solicited. 39ly

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat, old	1.08
" new, No. 2	1.05
" " No. 3	85
Corn	60
Rye	70
Oats White	45
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 75
Salt, per Brl	1.50
Plaster, ground	9.50
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	65
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	8.50
Butter	22
Hams	15
Sides	10
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	20
Potatoes	60
Lard	12
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.25
Stove "	5.25
Chestnut	5 00
Pea	2.50
Pea by the car load	3.40

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Spring Beds,

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ALL THE LEADING SHADES IN

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TRIMMED UNTRIMMED

FOR LADIES MISSES AND CHILDREN. FOR LINE OF

Ladies' Ready-made Ulsters, Dolmans, Coats and Jackets cannot be excelled. Coat and Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Laces, Silks, Satins, Lace and Linen Collars, Jet Combs, Real Hair Goods, Jewelry and other Fancy Goods, at

PRICES that will bear COMPETITION.

WE WILL NOT ADD MORE, BUT SIMPLY SAY THAT YOU WILL FIND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN OUR LINE, AND THAT WE

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Respectfully,

B. HARRIS,

Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa.

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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir*—For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

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IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases; one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this a remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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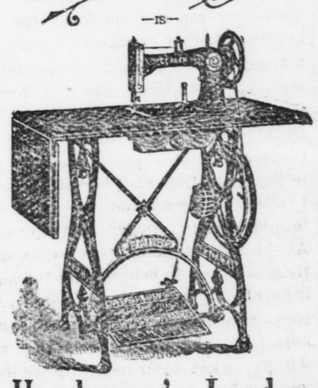

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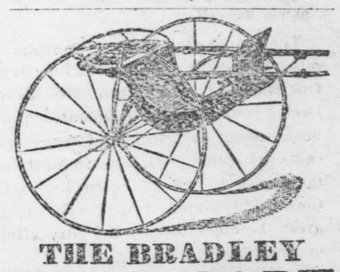

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BRADLEY & CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1832.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

How to Lead Cattle.

A plan in use in Southern Australia for leading cattle, said to be very effective, is as follows: Tie the end of the rope around the base of the near horn; pass the line across the forehead, back behind the horns and under the back of the near ear, thence up between the ropes and the animal's forehead. When hauled taut a hitch is made which takes in the ear, the least pressure upon which by pulling the rope, it is said, prevents the most obstinate beast from hanging back.

Plowing Green Crops.

By plowing in a green crop, the surface soil is enriched, not only by the elements which the crop derived from the air, but also by mineral and vegetable matters, which were brought up by it from the sub-soil. The green crop thus acts the part of a gatherer of plant food, and makes it easier for any crop soon after this green manuring to get its supplies from the decomposing vegetation in the soil. The best plants adapted for green manuring are those which derive their support principally from the air, which grow rapidly, which cover the ground well and whose roots penetrate deep and ramify extensively throughout the soil.

The Horse—Inflamation of the Bowels.

In this disease, says the *Western Agriculturist*, no time must be lost, but the animal must be put to rest as soon as possible, for unless you relieve him enough to make him quiet in a very short time, it will be impossible to save his life. My great success in treating this disease has been to give large doses of opium and belladonna, with linseed or castor oil. Then I give injections of "ice water" until the bowels have been emptied as completely as possible, then from ten to twenty drops fluid extract of aconite every hour until the horse commences frothing at the mouth, when the aconite must be withheld and "quinine" given for one or two doses, when the aconite can be given again in the same sized doses. As soon as the bowels have been emptied as completely as possible without straining' the injections must cease and a suppository made with two drachms of solid extract of opium inserted in the rectum and allowed to remain there and dissolve, and under all circumstances the bowels must be held in check after they are first emptied, until the fever is broken up. I have kept horses under treatment for three days at a time, without allowing their bowels to move. Mustard applied to the sides and belly is thought by some practitioners to be very useful, but I have never yet seen any direct benefit derived from the use of mustard in this disease. "Ice" I have found to be a great benefit in this disease. If it is broken into small pieces and put into a bucket and set before the animal he will generally eat it when he will refuse everything else, and I have never yet seen any bad results from the use of ice in this disease, either from eating the ice or the use of ice-water for injections.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Mix one-third plaster of paris with two-thirds of corn meal and place it where the rats (but not the chickens) can get it. It causes death by absorbing the juices of the stomach.

Prof. E. Wollny. concludes that a layer of farmyard manure spread upon land protects the soil from excessive alterations of temperature, but acts injuriously upon wet soils by checkingly evaporation.

Keep some salt in a box where it is not exposed to the weather and where the cattle can have access to it every day. They will take just so much as they need and no more, whereas, if they are only fed salt occasionally they will sometimes eat so much as to cause excessive thirst.

There is sometimes an advantage gained in blindfolding a balky horse. If the habit is not inveterate, closely bandaging the eyes will distract the attention and set the animal at work again. To do this with the best effect, the bandage must fit closely over the eyes, and the common blinders which only partially exclude light will not answer as well.

The evaporation of sweet corn promises to become an inportant industry. One bushel of sweet corn will make twelve pounds of the evaporated product, selling at fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound. Great care must be taken not to get the corn too old. Corn that is none too ripe to be used green becomes tough and dry after evaporation.

In Russia the sunflower is extensively cultivated for the oil the seeds contain. The oil is palatable, clear and flavorless, and it is used for adulterating olive oil, being exported from St. Petersburg to the shores of the Mediterranean sea. Next to poppy-seed oil, sunflower oil burns the clearest and longest, so that the peasants apply it to household purposes. From the stocks of the plants they also make a good quality of potash, and the residue of the seeds, after the oil is extracted, is made into oil cake.

Receipts.

Palmetta Butter Cakes.—To one quart of milk add the yelks of four eggs, beaten very lightly, mix boiled rice or hominy to suit your taste, and add flour enough to make the proper consistency. Lastly, beat the whites of the eggs very light, and stir in just before baking. Buttermilk can be used instead of sweet milk, but the acidity must be corrected with a little soda.

Turkey Soup.—Do not throw away the bones of turkey or chicken. Crack them and let them boil for two or three hours in a little water; put in also any nice bits of fowl that are left, particularly the neck, which is never eaten. To this add any soup stock you have, and, with a little barley or sago, you will have a nourishing soup. Season with pepper, salt and any herbs you choose.

Household Hints

Alum is one of the best additions to make whitewash of lime that will not rub off.

Raw starch, applied with a little water as paste, will generally remove all stains from bed ticking.

To prevent sausages from bursting when cooking, never make a hole in them with a fork while turning them.

To remove tar, rub thoroughly with clean lard, and then wash with soap and warm water. This may be applied to either the hands or clothes.

Oldest City in the World.

A ride of seventy-two miles across Phoenicia, Lebanon, Coelo-Syria and Anti-Lebanon brings us, by French diligence, to Damascus. Abana and Pharpar break through a sublime gorge about 100 yards wide, down the middle of which the French road winds its serpentine course, the rivers on either side being fringed with silver poplar and scented walnut. As we look eastward from the brow of the hill the great plain of Damascus, encircled by a framework of desert, lies before us. The river, escaped from the rocky gorge, spreads out like a fan, and after a run of three miles, enters Damascus, where it flows through 15,000 houses, sparkles in 60,000 marble fountains, and hurries on to scatter wealth and fertility far and wide over the plain. Those who have gazed on this scene are never likely to forget its supreme loveliness. Its beauty is doubtless much enhanced by contrast. The eye has been wandering over a chocolate-colored and heated landscape throughout a weary day; suddenly, on turning a corner, it rests on Eden. The city is spread out before you, embowered in orchards, in the midst of a plain of 300 square miles. Around the pearl-colored city—first in the world in point of time, first in Syria and Western Asia in point of importance—surge like an emerald sea, forests of apricots and olives and apples and citrons, and "every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food," with all their variety of color and tint, according to their season, sometimes all aglow with blossoms, sometimes golden and ruddy with fruit, and sometimes russet with the mellowing tints of autumn.—*Contemporary Review.*

Playing Camel.

The fable relates that a camel asked to be permitted to put his head under shelter, and when his request was granted he began to crowd his whole body in at the door, and soon had entire possession. Salmi Morse is playing camel. He begins his performance of the Passion Play with a full-dress rehearsal in which he keeps the most prominent characters in the background as much as possible, and he follows the rehearsal with a private performance to-night to which the mayor and other prominent people have been invited. He hopes to secure a verdict that the play is not objectionable, and when once the camel gets possession he will trample down all opposition, with all the characters as it was by peasants at Oberammergau. A newspaper reporter speaks of the rehearsal the other evening as containing nothing like blasphemy; but the obtuse scribbler ought to be able to perceive that any attempt at the dramatic representation of the character of Jesus Christ upon the stage is blasphemous in the estimation of Christian people. Let Mayor Edson stand firm in his determination to prevent the outrage. As the *Sun* intimated some weeks ago, there is reason to believe that the play if licensed would fail for lack of patrons—the devout regarding it with horror and the indifferent being unwilling to pay their money to see it—but it is best to have it known that there is a limit, even in New York, as to the outrageous dramatic performances which will be tolerated.—[New York paper.

Street-Cars.

There are now doing business in this country and Canada 415 street railways, employing about 35,000 men. They run 18,000 cars, and more than 100,000 horses are in daily use. Calculating that the average life of a horse in street-railway service is four years, it makes the consumption of horses 25,000 per year. To feed this vast number of horses requires annually 150,000 tons of hay and 11,000,000 bushels of grain. These companies own and operate over 3000 miles of track. The whole number of passengers carried annually is over 1,212,400,000. The amount of capital invested exceed $150,000,000.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS

Sir William Thomson follows Dr. Thomas Reid in ascribing to man six senses instead of five, namely, the sense of force, of heat, of sound, of light, of taste and of smell.

Smoke will soon be at a premium. From 2,800,000 cubic feet of smoke given out by say 1000 cords of wood, it is said that 12,000 pounds of acetate of lime, 200 gallons of alcohol and twenty-five pounds of tar may be obtained.

Taking the enumeration of the people of France in 1881 as a basis, M. Chervin shows the increase since 1876 has been only twenty per 1000, while in England it was 145, and in Germany as high as 574 per 1000. Other things being equal, Maine and Normandy should give a great increase of population; but the fact is that the number of people is "conspicuously" diminishing.

Prof. Feser, of Munich, has been making experiments on animals with a view to establishing the connection which exists between diet and liability to infection. In the trials he has made on rats inoculated with the poison of cattle distemper, he demonstrated the fact, says the *Lancet*, that the animals that had been fed on vegetable diet were quickly attacked by the disease, while those that had been fed exclusively on meat resisted the effect of the inoculation.

The readiness with which certain solids conduct sound is a familiar fact of physics, which Mons. Gobins mentions as having long had a curious application on the Rhone. Considerable quantities of gravel are carried down the river by the current, and by placing one end of a cane in the water and applying the other to the ear, the clash of the moving pebbles as they strike together is distinctly heard by persons in boats on the surface. The sound is a crackling like that produced in frying.

Good reason exists for believing that hay-fever is caused by pollen, according to Mr. C. P. Plowright, an English microscopist, who says the pollen rapidly begins to throw out pollen-tubes when brought into contact with the warm and moist mucus membrane of the bronchial tract. Similarly he thinks that the spores of some fungus growing on grasses must enter the bronchial tubes of sheep, and germinate therein to produce the "sheep cough" known to English sheep-growers.

A Forgotten Promise.

There is a young conductor on a line of street cars in Cincinnati who is the hero of a romantic episode. At the time of the burning of the Brooklyn theater, in which so many people were burned to death, this young man was a resident of Brooklyn. He attended the theater on the night of the fire, and sat beside a male companion in the front row near the orchestra. As it will be remembered, the fire was discovered during the latter part of the first act of the "Two Orphans." At the time the flames made their appearance behind the scenes one of the company billed as Nellie Dell, but whose real name was Kittie Meyers, a young New York girl, was doing a song and dance act. The fire burst out all over the stage with incredible rapidity, and the young man saw that this girl was in peril. With a spring he leaped across the orchestra railing, clambered on the stage and caught Miss Dell in his arms and broke for the private box nearest the street. After considerable difficulty he succeeded in getting into the open air with the girl clinging to his neck, frightened almost to death. He had saved her life, as most of those who were on the stage when he went to her rescue perished in the flames. Thus began an acquaintance which soon ripened into love, and finally they were married. The father of the girl, who was a business man in New York city, made the acquaintance of his daughter's deliverer, and, pleased with his appearance, said: "You have saved my daughter's life, and you shall have her for your wife." Nellie's heart had been smitten by the good-looking fellow (he was a poor tinner at that time), and a union was soon effected. The father said to him: "You shall never want for anything." He must have soon forgotten his promise, for now his heroic son-in-law is manipulating a bell-punch for $2 a day. Such is life in a great city.

Sun and Moon.

In the German language, as is well known, the genders of the sun and moon are respectively feminine and masculine, contrary to the rule of the romance languages, where, as in Latin, the sun is masculine and the moon feminine. In our own language Shakespeare speaks of the moon as "she;" and in Egypt and Peru the sun and moon were regarded both as brother and sister, and as husband and wife. In Arabic, Mexican, Lithuanian, Slavonic and Greenlandish the moon and sun, according to Grimm, are related as in Germany. The variation of gender implies, of course, a difference of thought, but the fundamental conception that gave them genders at all in language or legend is clearly the same in either case, that the sun and moon were human beings like ourselves.

THE NEWS.

Charles Luke, whose mother keeps a hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., poured coal oil on the floor and applied a match. The house was full of sleeping inmates, but the fire was discovered and quickly extinguished. Luke confessed the crime.

Three burglars broke into the jewelry store of J. C. Klahott, at Springfield, Ill., gagged the private watchman and put him into a coal-hole, and then helped themselves to watches, diamonds and jewelry valued at from $18,000 to $20,000.

The Mutual Union telegraph wires were cut by the authorities of Chicago and Milwaukee, because the company evaded the law ordering their wires to be placed under ground on March 1st.

Humphrey & Co., of New York, leather dealers, have failed with liabilities amounting to over $600,000.

The President has approved the act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious teas; the act of granting a pension to the widow of the late Major-General G. K. Warren.

W. H. Pratt, president of the Bank of Mobile and vice-president of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad has been run over and killed at Burmingham, Ala.

Joseph Myers & Son, cloak and suit manufacturers, at No. 918 Market Street, Philadelphia, have suspended, with liabilities estimated at $150,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Monongahela city, Pa., destroying property to the amount of $50,000.

The steamboat Yazoo sunk in the Mississippi, near Bonnet Cave. It is feared a number of lives were lost.

Pittsburg manufacturers, who were interviewed yesterday, expressed themselves as glad that the tariff battle is ended, although the bill as passed is not satisfactory to all. Those engaged in manufacturing hoop iron and wire rods say their business is killed. Pig iron, sheet iron and steel manufactures also claim to be greatly crippled.

A sneak thief entered the Safe Deposit and Trust Co. bank at Philadelphia, and stole $75,000 worth of bonds.

Judge Belford, member of Congress from Colorado, was the first witness examined by the defense in the star-route trial. He made a statement after he left the witness stand which he had not been permitted to make as a witness, and was fined $100 for contempt of court

The new law relating to the money order system will be put in operation as soon as the necessary arrangements are perfected. Proposals will soon be requested for furnishing the new style of money order blanks and postal notes provided for in the bill. The new system will enable persons to send by money order or postal note sums not exceeding $5 for three cents, whereas it now costs ten.

General Bronsart von Schellendorff has been appointed minister of war for Germany.

Middle and Southern States

The House of Representatives, Tennessee, has passed the State debt bill exactly as it came from the democratic caucus, to fifty cents on the dollar and three per cent. interest on all but the State debt proper and the bonds of educational institutions within the State: for which they propose to pay par with the contract rate of interest.

Two fires occurred in Lynchburg, Va., apposed to be of incendiary origon, with the view of favoring a paid fire department.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the Governor of Georgia, died at his residence, March 4th, aged 71 years. He passed away calmly and unconsciously. His expiring breath became by degrees imperceptible, until it finally ceased, and he died without a tremor.

A. L. Johnson, a young man, was shot dead in the courtroom of the Miller County Court house, Texas, in the presence of the judge, jurors, attorneys and spectators, by C. E. Dixon, sheriff of that county. The trouble arose from Dixon making war on gambling institutions in which Johnson was silently interested.

Two bags containing through mail for New York and Philadelphia have been stolen from the depot at Towanda, Pa.

More than 20,000 people visited the Senate Chamber to view the remains of Governor Stephens lying in state there. At the memorial services addresses will be delivered by General Toombs and others.

Litterer's wholesale drug store in Watkin's block, Nashville, has been burned. The total loss by the fire in the block is estimated at $300,000.

The steamer James Lee arrived at Memphis, Tenn., from Friar's Point, bringing 200 negroes from off submerged farms. Her officers report all the country between Memphis and Helena, Ark., under water. Austin, Miss., is overflowed. The water, to the depth of several feet, rushes through the town. The rapid rise in the St. Francis river caused great loss to lumbermen, as thousands of logs are swept away by the swift current. Much suffering exists among the inhabitants of the sunk lands, and their isolated position makes it almost impossible to afford relief. In Western Tennessee great destruction of property is reported from the flood

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.			
FLOUR—City Mills extra..	$4 62	@	5 75
WHEAT—Southern Fultz..	1 23	@	1 26
CORN—Southern white....	70	@	71
Do yellow.....	60	@	64
RYE—Good.....	70	@	75
OATS—Maryland.....	50	@	53
COTTON—Middling.....	10	@	10¼
Good ordinary.....	8¾	@	8⅞
HAY—Md. and Pa. Timoth'y	17 00	@	20 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	8 00	@	9 00
BUTTER—Western prime.	33	@	35
West Virginia.....	20	@	21
CHEESE—New York State choice.....	13¼	@	14¼
Western prime.....	12¼	@	13¾
EGGS.....	20	@	21
CATTLE.....	3 00	@	5 75
SWINE—	8	@	9
SHEEP AND LAMBS ..	3½	@	5
TOBACCO LEAF—Inferior	1 50	@	2 00
Good common.....	3 00	@	4 50
Middling.....	6 00	@	8 00
Good to fine red.....	8 50	@	10 00
Fancy.....	10 00	@	14 00
NEW YORK.			
COTTON—Middling upland	10	@	10⅛
FLOUR—Southern com. to fair extra.....	4 75	@	5 40
WHEAT—No. 1 white.....	1 23	@	1 28
RYE—State.....	73	@	74
CORN—Southern Yellow...	67	@	75
OATS—White State.....	51	@	53
BUTTER—State.....	22	@	30
CHEESE—State.....	9	@	11
EGGS.....	24	@	28
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Penna. fancy....	6 12	@	6 40
WHEAT—Pa. and Southern red.....	1 26	@	1 27
RYE—Pennsylvania.....	70	@	73
CORN—Southern yellow...	65	@	68
OATS.....	55	@	56
BUTTER—State.....	27	@	28
CHEESE—N. Y. factory...	8	@	12
EGGS State.....	23	@	25

STARTLING STATISTICS.

The Shadow Hanging Over New York City and the Entire Country---A Tribune Opinion.

The nation has been horrified at the burning of a Milwaukee hotel, whereby over seventy lives were lost. This event carried terror because it was sudden and appalling; but had the same disastrous results to life and limb come silently they would have been unnoticed, not only by the people of the land but also by the very community in which they occurred. Fatal events of a far worse nature have taken place in this very city, but they have attracted no attention, nor would they now did not the Bureau of Vital Statistics bring them to our notice. "Figures do not lie," whatever else may be uncertain, and the report on the *deaths* of this city is a startling comment on its *life*. During the past year the enormous increase of certain maladies is simply appalling. While the total number of deaths has diminished, and the death rate on most diseases has decreased, still it is far greater in one or two more serious disorders than was ever known before. More people died in the city of New York in 1882 from Bright's disease of the kidneys, than from diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever all combined! This scarcely seems possible, but it is true, and when it is remembered that less than one-third the actual deaths from Bright's disease are really reported as such, the ravages of the malady can be partially understood.

The immediate query which every reader will make upon such a revelation of facts, is: What causes this increase? This is a difficult question to answer. The nature of the climate, the habits of life, the adulteration of foods and liquors, all undoubtedly contribute; but no immediate cause can be certainly assigned. Often before the victim knows it the disease has begun. Its approaches are so stealthy and its symptoms so obscure that they cannot be definitely foreseen, and are only known by their effects. Any kidney disorder, however slight, is the first stage of Bright's disease. But it is seldom that kidney disorders can be detected. They do not have any certain symptoms. Mysterious weariness; an unusual appetite; periodical headaches; occasional nausea; uncertain pains; loss of vigor; lack of nerve power; irregularity of the heart; disordered daily habits; imperfect digestion—all these and many other symptoms are the indications of kidney disorder, even though there may be no pain in the region of the kidneys or in that portion of the body. The serious nature of these troubles may be understood from the fact that Bright's disease is as certain to follow diseased kidneys as decomposition follows death.

It is high time the Doctors in this land who have been unable to control kidney troubles, should be aroused and compelled to find some remedy, or acknowledge one already found. The suffering public needs help and cannot await the tardy action of any hair-splitting code of incorrectly formulated theories. If the medical world has no certain remedy for this terrible disease let them acknowledge it and seek for one outside the pale of their profession. For the discovery of this remedy and for its application to this disease, the people of this city, the people of the whole land, not only those who are suffering, but those who have friends in danger, are earnestly and longingly looking.

The above quotation from the New York *Tribune* is causing considerable commotion, as it seems to lift the cover from a subject that has become of national importance. The alarming increase of kidney diseases; their insidious beginnings and frightful endings, and the acknowledged inability of physicians to successfully cope with them, may well awaken the greatest dread of every one who has the slightest symptoms. It is fortunate, however, that the surest relief is often found where, possibly, least expected, and that there is a specific for the evils above described we have come to fully believe. Within the past two years we have frequently seen statements of parties claiming to have been cured of serious kidney troubles even after hope had been abandoned: but in common with most people we have discredited them. Quite recently, however, a number of prominent and well known men have come out voluntarily and stated over their signatures that they were completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Most people have been aware that this medicine has an unusual standing and one entitling it to be classed above proprietary articles generally; but that it had accomplished so much in checking the ravages of kidney disease is not so generally known. Its great worth has been shown not only by the cures it has effected, but also because a number of base imitations have appeared in the market, fraudulently claiming the valuable qualities of the original Safe Cure. If it were not valuable it would not be imitated.

The above may seem like an ultra indorsement of a popular remedy, but it is not one whit stronger than the facts admit. Whatever assists the world toward health and consequent happiness, should receive the hearty indorsement of the press and all friends of humanity. It is on precisely this principle that the foregoing statement is made, and it merits the careful consideration of every thinking reader.

During Jones' trip abroad he saw an egg in a Paris museum 600 years old. Last week he made affidavit that he had discovered the mate to it at his boarding house dinner table.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint."

The meanest slight a girl can put upon an admirer is to use a postal card in refusing an offer of marriage. It proves that she doesn't actually care two cents for him.

HOW WOMAN WOULD VOTE.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has used Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex. By druggists.

"There is a coolness between us; goodbye," said the fish under the ice to the fisherman on top, who was trying to break through and catch him.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir:*—I have employed your "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alterative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

J. A. MILLER, M. D

A professor was lecturing on "After Man—What?" A listener remarked that it was generally the sheriff, or some woman.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to men, young or old, who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

For Thick Heads.

Heavy stomachs, billious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10 25c.

No poisonous drugs enter into the composition of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petrolenm, the natural hair restorer and dressing as now improved and perfected. It is the perfection of the chemist's art.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

Ottoman rep is the rival of satin, but has by no means displaced it.

The Nashville *American* says the South needs 20,000 cooks.

It is estimated that the combined income of the 516 English peers who constitute the English house of lords foot up to $55,000,000.

The hay crop of 1882 was estimated at $372,000,000.

A Fireman's Fortune.

The *San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle*, in an article on the Fire Department of San Francisco, gives the following from Asst. Chief Engineer Matthew Brady: "I have been subject to an aggravating pain in my chest for over four years. I resorted to various modes of treatment to obtain relief. I have had my chest terribly blistered. No physician could tell what was the matter with me. Two weeks ago I commenced using St. Jacobs Oil. It has cured me."

Female society in the Arkansas penitiary is very limited. Out of 588 convicts, only eighteen are women.

You would use St. Patrick's Salve if you knew the good it would do you.

THE CHANCES ARE

That you feel willing to pay a handsome sum of money to be rid of your sore throat or cough. A. T. Shreeve, 315 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., who was rescued from death by using seven bottles of New Life, says: "It is the best remedy for the throat and lungs and general debility." New Life sells for 50 cents. It is your best chance for health.

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes: "I have been handling Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me one gross by Saturday's steamer."

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the Stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, and Liver.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

The convenience of sending goods by mail or express is well assured by

LEWANDO'S FRENCH DYE HOUSE,
17 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Men, below par, from age, or mental excesses, will find that Allen's Brain Food restores former vitality and vigor; $1—At druggists and at Allen's Pharmacy, 315 First Ave., N. Y. It never fails.

"Best Cough Balsam in the World." Try it. Price 10c. F. W. KISSMAN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to be hung for murder.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages

The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their application of the merits as a tonic, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, conquers as well as prevents fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. *From Am. Journal of Medicine.*

Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address

Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

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Best in the world. Get the genuine. Every package has our trade-mark and is marked Frazer's SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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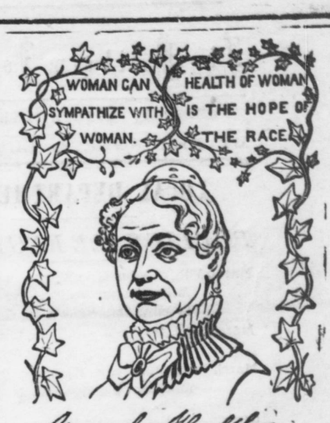

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BNU 10

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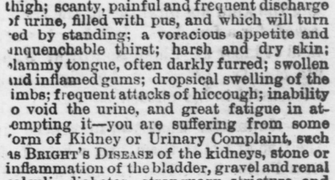

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